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PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS	DEBROW, JAMES J

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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/507,341	UNDASAN, RENALDO VALENCIO
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James J. Debrow	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 December 2006</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed 08 Dec. 2006.

2.   Claims 1-17 are pending in this case. Claims 1, and 10 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

3.   In Applicant's Response dated 08 Dec 2006, Applicant amended claims 1, 5, 6,

10 and 16; added new claim 17. Applicant argued against all rejections previously set

forth in the Office Action dated 08 Sep. 2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   **Claims 1-6 and 10-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Cragun (Patent No.: US 6,177,936 B1; Date of Patent: Jan. 23,

2001) in view of Petropoulos et al. (Patent No.: US 7,047,502 B2; Filing Date: Aug.

7, 2003) (hereinafter "Petropulos").

       In regards to independent claim 1, Cragun disclose *displaying a main*

document which contains a first hyperlink (col. 1, lines 46-53; col 4, lines 43-46;

Cragun disclose a webpage document can contain hyperlinks to other web pages.).

Cragun does not expressly discloses *a method for previewing documents on a computer system in response to an indication of the first hyperlink being received by the computer system, displaying a first preview document which document being that referred to by the first hyperlink whilst retaining the display of the main document, so that the document referred to by the first hyperlink may be previewed the first hyperlink is indicated to the computer system by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink.*

However, Petropulos teaches *a method for previewing documents on a computer system in response to an indication of the first hyperlink being received by the computer system, displaying a first preview document which document being that referred to by the first hyperlink whilst retaining the display of the main document, so that the document referred to by the first hyperlink may be previewed the first hyperlink is indicated to the computer system by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink* (col. 3, line 63 – col. 4, line 44; Petropulos teaches showing preview information when the mouse pointer navigates or passes (mouse-over) over a defined area. The define area includes but is not limited to hyperlinks.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 2, Cragun disclose a webpage document contains hyperlinks to other web pages (col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 9A; Fig. 9B.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose preview documents.

However, Petropulos *teaches a method according to claim 1 wherein the first preview document contains a second hyperlink, further comprising the step of: in response to an indication of the second hyperlink being received by the computer system, displaying a second preview document which document being that referred to by the second hyperlink whilst retaining the display of the first preview document, so that the document referred to by the second hyperlink may be previewed* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 3, Cragun disclose *a method according to claim 1 or 2 further comprising the step of: in response to an indication of a displayed document being received by the computer system, removing from display any and all documents deriving from the indicated document* (col. 10, lines 1- 6; col. 13, lines 21-

55; Fig. 7; Fig. 13a; Fig. 13b; Cragun disclose a delete-window button which gives the user the opportunity to close a browser window and delete it.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *removing from display preview documents deriving from the indicated document.*

However, Petropulos *teaches removing from display preview documents deriving from the indicated document* (col. 7, lines 1-9; Petropulos teaches the preview information may be displayed in a frame open promximate to the time of the mouse-over and endures approximately until the mouse-over ends.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 4, Cragun disclose *a method according to claim 1 or 2 further comprising the steps of:*

in response to a selection of a displayed preview document being received by the computer system, substituting the selected document for the main document (col. 10, lines 1- 6; col. 13, lines 21- 55; col. 16, lines 17- 26; 715 in Fig. 7; Fig. 13a; Fig. 13b; Cragun discloses a show-as-first button which allows the user to specify which window to be active and moved to be first in the window list.).

removing from display all documents (col. 10, lines 1- 6; col. 13, lines 21- 55; Fig. 7; Fig. 13a; Fig. 13b; Cragun disclose a delete-window button which gives the user the opportunity to close a browser window and delete it.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *a system for displaying a preview document.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a system for displaying a preview document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 5, Cragun does not expressly disclose *a method according to claim 3 further comprising the step of: caching a preview document which has been removed from display.*

However, Petropulos *teaches caching a preview document which has been removed from display* (col. 11, lines 29-42; Petropulos teaches the concept of caching preview documents.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 6, Cragun does not expressly disclose *a method according to claim 2 wherein the second hyperlink is indicated to the computer system by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a method according to claim 2 wherein the second hyperlink is indicated to the computer system by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink.* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to independent claim 10, Cragun disclose *a system for displaying a document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, the system comprising a workstation, a first document store containing a first document and an interconnection means* (col. 1, lines 46-53; col. 4, lines 43-46; col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 40; col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 6; Fig. 9A & 9B; Cragun disclose a computer system functioning as a client *(workstation)* and server.).

the workstation being operable to co-operate with the first document store using the interconnection means to access the first document and, in response

to an indication of the hyperlink being received by the workstation, to display the first document in addition to displaying the main document (col. 1, lines 46-53; col. 4, lines · 43-46; col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 40; col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 6; Fig. 9A & 9B; Cragun disclose a webpage document can contain hyperlinks to other web pages.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *a system for displaying a preview document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a system for displaying a preview document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then

each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 11, Cragun disclose *a system as claimed in claim 10, further comprising a server coupled to a second document store containing a second document, the server operable to co-operate with the workstation using the interconnection means, to access the second document in the second document store and to download the second document to the workstation* (col. 1, lines 46-53; col. 4, lines 43-46; col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 40; col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 6; Fig. 9A & 9B; Cragun disclose a webpage document can contain hyperlinks to other web pages.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *a system for displaying a preview document.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a system for displaying a preview document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then

each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 12, Cragun disclose *a workstation comprising a display, data processing unit and user interface, operable according to the method of claims 1-9 to display documents* (col. 1, lines 46-53; col. 4, lines 43-46; col. 8, line 33- col. 9, line 40; col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 6; Fig. 9A & 9B; Cragun disclose a computer system functioning as a client and server.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *a system for displaying a preview document.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a system for displaying a preview document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the

mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual

information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 13, Cragun disclose *a workstation as claimed in*

claim 12, further comprising a local document store, the workstation being operable to

access a document from said document store (col. 1, lines 46-53; col. 4, lines 43-46;

col. 8, line 33-col. 9, line 40; col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 6; Fig. 9A & 9B;

Cragun disclose a computer system functioning as a client *(workstation)* and server

(document store).).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *a system for displaying a preview document.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a system for displaying a preview document*

referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the

workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos

discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then

each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be

displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the

mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual

information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 14, Cragun does not expressly disclose *a*

workstation as claimed in claim 12, further comprising a data store operable to cache

the content and data associated with a preview document which has been removed

from display.

However, Petropulos *teaches caching a preview document which has been*

removed from display (col. 11, lines 29-42; Petropulos teaches the concept of caching

preview documents.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the

mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual

information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 15, Cragun disclose *a Web browser application*

running on a computer system and displaying a main document, the application

configured to be operable according to the method of claims 1-9 to display documents

whilst also displaying the main document (col. 1, lines 46-53; col. 4, lines 43-46; col. 8,

line 33-col. 9, line 40; col. 10, line 47- col. 11, line 51; Fig. 6; Fig. 9A & 9B; Cragun

disclose a computer system functioning as a client and server.).

Cragun does not expressly disclose *a system for displaying a preview document.*

However, Petropulos *teaches a system for displaying a preview document referred to by a hyperlink in a main document, wherein the hyperlink is indicated to the workstation by positioning a pointer over the hyperlink* (col. 5, lines 3-26; Petropulos discloses the first preview window may disclose a list of similar sites or pages and then each item in the list is mouse-over, a preview of the reference site or page may be displayed.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

In regards to dependent claim 16, Cragun disclose *a Web browser application as claimed in claim 15 wherein the main document is controllable using at least one tool provided by the application* (col. 8, line 27 - col. 10, line 6; Cragun disclose browser capabilities in managing documents.).

In regards to dependent claim 17, Cragun does not expressly disclose *a method according to claim 4 further comprising the step of: caching a preview document which has been removed from display.*

However, Petropulos *teaches caching a preview document which has been removed from display* (col. 11, lines 29-42; Petropulos teaches the concept of caching preview documents.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun with Petropulos for the benefit of using the mouse-over method *(positioning a pointer over the hyperlink)* to preview contextual information about a web page (col. 4, lines 46-48).

Note

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

6.   **Claims 7-9, and are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cragun and Petropoulos, in view of Hunt et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0133848 A1; Pub. Date: Apr. 26, 2000 (provisional)) (hereinafter 'Hunt').**

In regards to dependent claim 7, Cragun in view of Petropoulos does not expressly disclose *a method according to claim 3 wherein the document is indicated by*

positioning a pointer at a location in the displayed document where there is not a hyperlink.

However, Hunt teaches *a method according to claim 3 wherein the document is indicated by positioning a pointer at a location in the displayed document where there is not a hyperlink* (0346; Hunt teaches displays popup windows as separate views stacked on top of each other, exposing only the tab can be used to select the current one. When the tab is selected, the view of the window will be brought to the front.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun in view of Petropoulos with Hunt for the benefit of enabling quick access to the desired portion of the information content (0028).

In regards to dependent claim 8, Cragun in view of Petropoulos does not expressly disclose *a method according to claim 4 wherein the preview document is selected by clicking a pointer at a location in the displayed preview document where there is not a hyperlink.*

However, Hunt teaches *a method according to claim 4 wherein the preview document is selected by clicking a pointer at a location in the displayed preview document where there is not a hyperlink* (0346; Hunt teaches displays popup windows as separate views stacked on top of each other, exposing only the tab can be used to select the current one. When the tab is selected, the view of the window will be brought to the front.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun in view of Petropoulos with Hunt for the benefit of enabling quick access to the desired portion of the information content (0028).

In regards to dependent claim 9, Cragun in view of Petropoulos does not expressly disclose *a method according to any preceding claim wherein documents are displayed in windows according to Microsoft Windows format.*

However, Hunt teaches *a method according to any preceding claim wherein documents are displayed in windows according to Microsoft Windows format* (0292; 0332).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Cragun in view of Petropoulos with Hunt for the benefit of enabling quick access to the desired portion of the information content (0028).

Note

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection. New ground(s) of rejection are based on newly found prior art

reference(s) of Petropoulos. An explanation of the rejection is given.

Conclusion

8.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-

5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

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